Annex 6

Presentations Made during the Expert Meeting

Introduce Mongolia-ICHCAP Joint Cooperation Project

Dr Seong-Yong Park | Acting Secretary-General, ICHCAP

1. Introduction

The Asia-Pacific region possesses various and abundant intangible cultural heritage (ICH). Such abundance makes people aware of their cultural rights and develop their cultural identity, and people of the Asia-Pacific have made great effort to safeguard and enhance their ICH. However, due to rapid globalisation, urbanisation, and modernisation, developing or less-developed countries in the region have been struggling with establishing effective institutional systems for ICH safeguarding and creating a culture of peace.

ICH is a living heritage and the property that simultaneously shows universal human value and acknowledges regional and ethnic identities. Therefore, UNESCO has been adopting ICH instruments, including the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity in 2001, the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage in 2003, and the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions in 2005.

The government of the Republic of Korea has enforced cultural properties protection laws, including the Living Human Treasures System (LHTS), since the 1960s and has accumulated knowhow on ICH safeguarding. Realising that ICH can rapidly disappear; Korea established the International Information and Networking Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region under the auspices of UNESCO (ICHCAP) to support Member States in their safeguarding efforts and to assist them with developing ICH as a way to avoid ICH disappearance and deterioration.

2. Mission and Objectives of the Centre

The mission of ICHCAP is to promote cultural diversity and facilitate sustainable development through ICH safeguarding. To safeguard ICH, ICHCAP sets goals to develop the capacity of the Asia-Pacific region. To do this, ICHCAP must uphold the
spirit of 2003 Convention, enhance community participation and public awareness, reinforce regional and international cooperation, disseminate safeguarding measures and tools utilising advanced technologies.

In other words, the objective of Centre is to build future-oriented environment for safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage by upholding the spirit of the 2003 Convention, promoting community participation, enhancing public awareness, establishing international cooperative network, and utilising advanced technologies.

The 2003 Convention defines the concept of safeguarding as “measures aimed at ensuring the viability of the intangible cultural heritage, including the identification, documentation, research, preservation, protection, promotion, enhancement, transmission, particularly through formal and non-formal education, as well as the revitalization of the various aspects of such heritage.” Vitality of ICH can be maintained through conserving the conditions of securing the continuous performance and practice of the ICH. Possible methods to achieve this involve identification, documentation, research, preservation, protection, enhancement, promotion, transmission, and education.

Considering those methods for ICH safeguarding, ICHCAP has established its functions to achieve the goals as follows:

A. Identification and documentation: identify and document ICH to become aware of and to understand the major elements and the changing conditions in the Asia-Pacific region

B. Transmission and dissemination: develop and operate programs and informational materials for continuous ICH transmission

C. Protection and enhancement: protect and enhance public awareness of the importance of ICH

D. Legislation and protection: assist Member States in developing policies for ICH safeguarding and promote relevant legal and institutional systems

E. Exchange and cooperation: enhance international and regional cooperation among relevant organisations for the exchange of information and knowledge related to ICH safeguarding

ICHCAP is supporting ICH identification and documentation to build an ICH information hub for the Asia-Pacific region. The Centre is also developing the educational materials and operating educational programmes to train successors and professionals. In addition, ICHCAP is promoting and enhancing the public awareness on ICH through public events, publications, and developing cultural contents. ICHCAP is developing and distributing legal and institutional systems and policy to establish secure transmission systems. Furthermore, ICHCAP is working to establish exchange and cooperation networks among the nations, organisations, and experts in the Asia-Pacific region. Finally, ICHCAP is emphasising the needs of creating a regional and international cooperative system to achieve all the goals mentioned above.
3. Mongolia-ICHCAP Joint Cooperation Project

The joint cooperation project of Mongolia and ICHCAP has been in progress from 2007 to now. The Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO (from 2007 to 2009) and the Foundation for the Protection of Natural and Cultural Heritage (in 2010) were ICHCAP’s project partners. The joint cooperation project started after exchanges at the first and second Korea-Mongolia strategic meetings for using the LHTS. The project developed into supporting projects for promoting the LHTS in Mongolia between 2008 and 2009, and the Guidebook on the Safeguarding System of ICH in Mongolia was published in 2010 as a result.

In 2008, ICHCAP placed emphasis on establishing relevant systems that introduce and enforce the LHTS as a way to safeguard, maintain, and promote ICH in Mongolia. Until now, ICHCAP has grasped the situation in Mongolia by reviewing research papers, and the Centre has supported Mongolian efforts to draft relevant laws by translating relevant Korean laws. In addition, ICHCAP has done field research to discover ICH bearers in western Mongolia.

In 2009, field research expanded to the central region and the Gobi Desert area, and this allowed the creation of a provisional list of ICH and ICH bearers. Also, a symposium for ICH safeguarding was held for government organisations, ICH bearers, relevant organisations, and the public. Furthermore, a provisional education module for ICH transmission was created through a workshop on implementing the LHTS.
In 2010, the Guidebook on the Safeguarding System of ICH in Mongolia was published as the third-year project. To secure and enhance the executive ability in the ICH safeguarding fields, the guidebook was published in Mongolian and English. Through this work, ICHCAP has tried to enhance public awareness and strengthen the network among ICH bearers, the youth, researchers, and policymakers through organised ICH safeguarding activities. The English name of the guidebook is The Intangible Cultural Heritage of the Mongol Nation. A party to celebrate the publication was held in December 2010 in Ulan Bator, Mongolia, and a photo exhibition of UNESCO ICH Lists opened to enhance the visibility of ICH. Efforts such as these help promote ICH awareness to the general public and the ICH stakeholders.

Through these activities, the institutional groundwork for ICH safeguarding has been established in Mongolia. ICH safeguarding laws, enforced by the Minister of Education, Culture and Science, have been in effect since July 2009, and a list of fifty-eight ICH bearers was created. In addition, seventy-one elements for the Representative Lists in five sectors and eight elements for the Urgent Safeguarding List have been documented in the Mongolian national inventory.

4. From Propagating Institution to Supporting Digitisation

As a regional UNESCO centre, ICHCAP has been actively involved with diverse ICH safeguarding projects based on the Centre’s information and networking functions.

During the December 2010 meeting on the Korea-Mongolia Joint Cooperation Project, Mongolia was evaluated as having a basic institutional system for ICH safeguarding. Also, since ICHCAP has transformed into a UNESCO Category 2 Centre, ICHCAP and Mongolia have agreed to develop follow-up projects directly reflecting the information and networking functions of the Centre.

The Centre’s digitisation project has two directions. The first is to collect ICH information and use it to assemble ICH lists, digitise damaged ICH data, and establish a website. The second is to support and strengthen online and offline networks among ICH experts, practitioners, relevant organisations, and NGOs through meetings and exchange programs.
5. Pilot Study on Restoration and Digitisation

To enhance information and networks among Member States, ICHCAP should heighten accessibility to and usage of the information by introducing advanced information and communication technologies. As Korea and Mongolia have agreed, ICHCAP has conducted a pilot field research program through relevant organisations in Mongolia in December 2011 to determine the project’s validity by surveying the current situation of Mongolian ICH data in danger and examining the infrastructure for data restoration and digitisation.

At first, ICHCAP requested the cooperation of the Mongolian government for the Korea-Mongolian joint cooperation project by visiting the Mongolian Culture and Arts Committee and the Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO. ICHCAP and Mongolia also discussed policies and plans for data restoration and digitisation. In addition, ICHCAP visited the Foundation for the Protection of Natural and Cultural Heritage in Mongolia and collected information on the current situation of ICH data digitisation and discussed the future project plan.

| ICH               | - Consider safeguarding ICH in danger as a national issue  
|                   | - Lack of ICH awareness of local organisation outside Ulan Bator  
|                   | (capital city)  
|                   | - Difficulties in collecting and accumulating ICH data due to geographical problems
| ICH digitisation  | - Outside of Ulan Bator is falling behind  
|                   | - Digitising an ICH database and inventory making are in progress  
|                   | - Aware of the importance of digitising data and distributing online  
|                   | - Aware the importance of visualised data for ICH distribution
| Future Plan       | - Use the network of the Foundation for the Protection of Natural and Cultural Heritage in Mongolia when ICHCAP process a project  
|                   | - Will operate a website (in English and Mongolian) to distributedigitised ICH data

The Centre has visited the Institute of Language and Literature and the Research Institute of Culture and Arts in Mongolia. ICHCAP understands the current situation for data restoration and the equipment on hand, and the Centre has discussed the required technologies for data restoration and digitisation.

<Current situation of data contained in the Institute of Language and Literature in Mongolia and the plan for digitisation>

| Data                          | - Contain 800 reel tapes recorded from the 1950s to the 1980s  
|                               | - Contain number of orally transmitted literature, such as jangga  
|                               | - Need to correct external noise in the data recorded in the open air  
|                               | - Need to separate music source from synchronous recorded data  
|                               | - Depression of restoration work due to the lack of budget and technology
| Equipment                    | - Old data players made in Hungary, Switzerland, and China during
Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage
by Utilising Information Technology

1970s
- Some players do not work
- Idling is needed for data conservation
- Some storage systems for current digitised data is poor

Future Plan
- Restore and digitise original data
- Establish a classification system according to the data types
- Encourage music experts and engineers to participate in the project
- Produce additional materials for ICH promotion

<Current situation of data contained in the Research Institute of Culture and Arts in Mongolia and plan for digitisation>

Main Task
- Survey and research instruments, music, dances, circus, theatre, and history

Data
- Data accumulated for thirty-five years (budget for data classification and human resources are needed)
- Most data is outdated by thirty to forty years (stored on magnetic or reel tapes)
- Mainly audio data such as folk music, jangga, danga, children’s songs, and cradle songs
- Video data of jangga and folk music recently recorded (three years ago)

Future Plan
- Considering simultaneous participation of the Research Institute of Culture and Arts in Mongolia and the data producer for the restoration project
- Giving priority on data in need of urgent safeguarding (support budget and human resources)

Finally, ICHCAP visited Mongolian National Public Radio and the National Archives to collect information on the data storage and equipment currently in possession with requesting the cooperation of relevant organisations and discussing future policy for the technological consultation.

Reel Tape Storage at Institute of Language and Literature
Visit Foundation for the Protection of Natural and Cultural Heritage in Mongolia
6. 2011/2012 Mongolia-ICHAP Joint Cooperation Project for Safeguarding ICH by Utilising Information Technology

The 2011/2012 Mongolia-ICHAP Joint Cooperation Project emphasises establishing a digitised system of ICH data in Mongolia as described above. Through the pilot study conducted in 2010, ICHCAP has preferentially selected and restored damaged or poorly stored data in need of urgent safeguarding and secured rare Mongolian ICH data. Through organising and classifying those data, ICHCAP has tried to establish the background for a united ICH database. Furthermore, ICHCAP published the data on a website and CDs to enhance ICH visibility and public awareness and to develop data usage as digital contents.

This project, conducted from October 2011 to March 2012, will be executed by the Foundation for the Protection of Natural and Cultural Heritage and the Mongolian Culture and Arts Committee. By digitising 713 hours of data on magnetic taped produced in the 1950s and 1960s and possessed by the Institute of Language and Literature, diverse ICH data such as folklore, tales, poetry, prayers, and folk songs will be secured. ICHAP is also planning to categorise and select this data to produce audio CD collections and to distribute them in local schools and cultural organisations. The expert meeting for today has been designed to provide technical support for the mentioned activities and composed to build a network among Korean and Mongolian experts. Furthermore the field trips to relevant organisations in Korea will help strengthen understanding. In addition, ICHCAP is going to support the use of published ICH data as a digital archive by establishing a website that will provide an overview of all ICH information in Mongolia. All the detailed project results will be examined by the monitoring committee authorised by the Mongolian Culture and Arts Committee. Through this digitisation project, accessibility to Mongolia ICH data is expected to be enhanced, and it will contribute to safeguarding and revitalising ICH by restoring analogue data in danger. Also, the technical capacity of relevant organisations will be developed, and this will help create self-reliance in data management. Furthermore, through the website, digitised ICH data of previous years will be used, and this will contribute to enhancing the visibility of ICH.

Through this project, ICHCAP will enhance the international accessibility of ICH information by connecting the established Mongolian website with the Centre's website. Also, ICHCAP plans to register the Korea-Mongolia joint cooperation project as a UNESCO Best Safeguarding Practice as a way of promoting cooperation projects. ICHCAP will continue to contribute and develop cooperation projects with Asia-Pacific Member States and to support digitisation programs as a way of reinvigorating networks among nations, organisations, and individuals.
Introduction

Asia-Pacific Region=Repository of Traditional Culture and Intangible Cultural Heritage

ICHCAP (UNESCO Category 2 Centre)

Efforts to Safeguard
- 2008 UNESCO Convention for Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage
- Improved international concern for safeguarding ICH

However...
- Lack of awareness on the value of ICH and a shortage of institutional foundations
- Unstable political economy and political disequilibrium endanger ICH
II. Mission and Objectives of the Centre

Mission of the Centre

- Promote cultural diversity through safeguarding ICH
- Facilitate sustainable development through Promoting ICH

International Level
- Disseminate a culture of peace
- Contribute to human development

Regional Level
- Increase cohesion and collaboration
- Link ICH to cultural development

Local Level
- Safeguard intangible heritage
- Promote intangible heritage

Objectives of the Centre

1. Uphold the spirit of the 2003 Convention
2. Enhance community participation and public awareness
3. Reinforce regional/international cooperation
4. Disseminate safeguarding measures and tools using advanced technologies

Strengthen ICH Safeguarding Capacity of the Asia-Pacific Region
III. Korea-Mongolia Cooperation Project

Outline and Contents of the Project

- **Duration:** 2007-2010 (4 year project)
- **Organisers:** IHCAP, Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO (07-09), Foundation for Protection of Natural and Cultural Heritage (10)
- **Sponsors:** Korean Cultural Heritage Administration, Mongolian Culture and Arts Committee

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Activities</th>
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| 2007 | - Expert exchange  
- 1st and 2nd strategy meeting for application of a Korea-Mongolia ICH system |
| 2008 | - Writing draft for establishing ICH institutional and legal system  
- Operating field research for searching ICH bearers in Mongolia |
| 2009 | - Field research and making a provisional inventory of ICH bearers  
- Symposium on safeguarding ICH and workshop for training ICH bearers |
| 2010 | - Publish Mongolian ICH guidebook  
- UNESCO ICH photo exhibition and final evaluation meeting for the project |

III. Korea-Mongolia Cooperation Project

Outline and Contents of the Project

- **Outcome of the project**
  - Establish legal, institutional, and political systems for safeguarding ICH in Mongolia
  - Make national inventory of ICH in Mongolia (Representative List 71 units, Urgent Safeguarding List 8 units)
  - Make a list of Mongolian ICH bearers (58 people)
  - Publish a guidebook of Mongolian ICH (in Mongolian and English)
IY. Pilot Study on Restoration and Digitisation

Pilot Study on Restoration and Digitisation

- From supplying institutions to supporting a digitised system
  - Establish institutional ICH safeguarding system in Mongolia
  - Centre transformed into UNESCO category 1 centre
  - Pilot study on restoration and digitisation of Mongolian Data (Dec. 2010)
    - Mongolian Culture and Arts Committee
    - Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO
    - Foundation for Protection of Natural and Cultural Heritage
    - Institute of Language and Literature
    - Institute of Arts and Culture
    - Mongolian National Public Radio
    - Mongolian National Archive

Visit relevant organisations

Request for cooperation of national institutions

Research on ICH data

IIY. Pilot Study on Restoration and Digitisation

Pilot Study on Restoration and Digitisation

Current situation of ICH and digitisation in Mongolia

ICH
- Consider safeguarding ICH in danger as a national issue
- Lack of awareness on ICH of local organisation outside of Ulaan Baatar (capital city)
- Difficulties of collecting and accumulating ICH data due to the geographical problems

Digitising
- Outside of Ulaan Baatar is falling behind
- Digitising an ICH database and inventory making are in progress
- Aware of the importance of digitising data and online distribution
- Aware the importance of visualised data for the distribution of ICH

Current situation of data contained in Institute of Language and Literature

Data
- Contain 800 rec. tapes recorded from the 1850s to the 1960s
- Contain number of orally transmitted literature such as Jongs, etc.
- Need to correct external noise in the data recorded in the open air
- Need to separate music source from synchronously recorded data
- Depression of restoration work due to the lack of budget and technology

Equipment
- There is an old data player made in 1970 but the condition is poor
- Listing is needed for data conservation
- Some storage systems of current digitised data is poor
V. 2011 Mongolia-ICHCAP Joint Cooperation Project for Safeguarding ICH by Utilising Information Technology

Outline and Contents of the Project

Objectives:
- To restore analogue data and secure rare data related to ICH in Mongolia
- To establish a classification system for unified ICH database through organizing existing data in Mongolia
- To reinforce accessibility to ICH and develop ICH contents of through building website and producing CD


Organiser: ICHCAP Foundation for Protection of Natural and Cultural Heritage, Mongolian Culture and Arts Committee

Main Context:
1. Restore analogue data related to ICH and digitize them (institute of language and literature contains magnetic tapes that are 716 hours long)
2. Support building a website for introducing and promoting ICH in Mongolia
3. Expert meeting on data restoration and digitization
4. Produce and distribute audio CD collection using digitised music sources
5. Compose monitoring committee and let them monitor the result data

Expected Effect:
- To contribute to safeguarding and revitalising ICH and to reinforce accessibility, visibility of ICH
- To improve accessibility to online ICH information and to be registered as a best safeguarding practice

Continuous Cooperation between Korea and Mongolia

2011 Mongolia-ICHCAP Joint Cooperation Project for Safeguarding ICH by Utilising Information Technology
Annex 6: Information-Related Projects of ICHCAP

1. Field survey on ICH safeguarding efforts
   - Research on the ICH safeguarding efforts in the Asia-Pacific region (national inventories, safeguarding systems, and related policies)

2. Support establishing a national ICH inventory and an online database system
   - Strengthen accessibility toward ICH information through web-based archives
   - Cultural Atlas of India Project (Cooperation with UNESCO Office in New Delhi, Department of Culture in India)

Field Survey in Fiji Cultural Atlas in India

3. Protect and promote projects on intellectual property law related to ICH
   - Expert meeting for discussing pilot studies and strategic tasks
   - Research project on intellectual property law in the ICH field

4. Publication and promotion
   - Publish newsletter: ICH Courier (in English and Korean)
   - Publish ICH-related books translated into several languages

ICH Courier Published UNESCO ICH-related Books in Korean
The Importance of Informatisation through the Restoration and Digitalisation of ICH in Mongolia

Mr. Urtnasan, Norov

Foundation for the Protection of Natural and Cultural Heritage

Intangible cultural heritage is a mechanism which carries, develops and transmits the language and culture of any nations and ethnic groups. In this way, the ICH manifests and defines the culture and distinctiveness of the nations, groups and communities. By this means the ICH is significant to create and develop the world’s cultural diversity of the humanity. ICH is very vulnerable to be disappeared due to its constant development and change along with bearers. Therefore, it is essential to safeguard, promote the ICH and revitalize the ones have forgotten or in danger of disappearing.

For the last 20 years, the world’s united society, particularly UNESCO concerning with the above issues, have ratified the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage and the 2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions and have undertaken various measures. Since Mongolia became the State Party, it has been actively participating in the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage.

Mongolia is one of the few nations, who have kept the nomadic civilization, the nomadic intangible cultural heritage and is making efforts to its promotion and development. For the last 100 years, due to the communist ideology and the great suppression of the Mongolian nation’s culture, the traditional culture became poorer and most of it had forgotten.

Currently, there are significant concerns and efforts being made from the Government of Mongolia. For instance, Mongolia has initiated various measures for safeguarding and developing the ICH such as establishing the legal framework for safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage, implementing the national programs and projects, nominating the Mongolian elements (8) for inscription on the UNESCO Lists of ICH of Humanity. Mongolia is actively cooperating in the international activities.

One good example of the active cooperation is the case that it is cooperating with concerned organizations of Korea, particularly with ICHCAP. Withing the framework of the cooperation, the four-year joint cooperation project between Korea and Mongolia, Establishing a Safeguarding System for the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Mongolia, (2007-2010) was successfully implemented by the UNESCO Accredited NGO in Mongolia – the Foundation for the Protection of Natural and Cultural Heritage (FPNCH) and Korea Intangible Cultural Heritage Centre for Asia and the Pacific (ICHCAP).

Within the framework of this project:

The rules and regulations were elaborated and approved with aims to establishing the favorable legal environment for safeguarding the intangible cultural heritage of
Mongolia. Consequently, due to the cause of the effective enforcement of these rules and regulations, definite results are being achieved currently.

Research expeditions were carried out at the national level for identification, registration and documentation with audiovisual recordings of the intangible cultural heritage elements and bearers. These expeditions have significantly resulted in contributing to the establishment and improvement of the national intangible cultural heritage registration and information database.

Under the basis of above activities, the Reference book entitled the "Intangible Cultural Heritage of the Mongols" was published in Mongolian and in English. The distribution of the Reference book to the concerned professional entities such as government organizations, schools, institutes and libraries was certainly contributed in raising the awareness and understanding among general populace.

Further, there are plenty of measures that we should undertake in the field of safeguarding, documentation, development, revitalization and dissemination of ICH in Mongolia. One of the main objectives is to creatively utilize the new technology of information sharing for the purposes of safeguarding, revitalizing, disseminating the intangible cultural heritage. Within the framework of this objective, the following measures should be undertaken:

A. To instill, disseminate, advertise the ICH themes in the contents of the cultural (creative) industry;

B. To create Audio CDs and Video recordings concerning ICH elements and utilize in the dissemination and advertisement;

C. To conduct restoration and digitalization of superannuated audio magnetic tapes, video recordings and documentaries being kept at the cultural organizations in Mongolia, and to utilize these CDs and DVDs for the purposes of dissemination and advertisement;

D. To widely utilize the ICH in the Video programs for dissemination and advertisement;

E. To create new technology - 3d video movies and disseminate.

F. To develop media through organizing the “Best ICH Channel” contest among TV Channels.

There is a good amount of audio and video magnetic recordings kept in Mongolia which was collected for the last 60 years. These recordings are currently in danger of becoming old and unusable due to its prolonged duration of storage, in-proper storage conditions and people’s wrong operational treatments. Considerable amount of these kinds of recordings are being kept in hands of some individuals and at the cultural organizations of Mongolia such as the Institute of Language and Literature of the Academy of Sciences, Mongolian National Public Radio and Television, Center of Movie, photography and audio recordings at the National Central Archive.
Mongolian government is significantly concerned with revitalizing and safeguarding these resource materials of intangible cultural heritage of Mongolia, but due to the lack of financial resources, proper equipments and supplies, and the experienced human resources, the required measures are going in a slow pace.

The Foundation for the Protection of Natural and Cultural Heritage has assigned the research teams since 2005, for the survey of superannuated magnetic tapes and recordings kept at the cultural organizations. Making an evaluation and assessment on the current state of these superannuated audio and video tapes, the research teams have reached the consensus that these superannuated materials are in need of urgent restoration and preservation. At this crucial state, the authorities of the Institute of Language and Literature have several times submitted un-responded requests and proposals for financial and technical support for restoration and digitalization of the superannuated magnetic tapes to several domestic and foreign entities and organizations. Unfortunately, the Institute has reached year 2010 without any response to cooperate from any organization.

Accordingly, the Foundation for the Protection of Natural and Cultural Heritage has drafted and submitted the Project Proposal to the Korean Intangible Cultural Heritage Centre for Asia and the Pacific.

The Foundation for the Protection of Natural and Cultural Heritage proposed to the Intangible Cultural Heritage Centre for Asia and the Pacific to continue the Joint Project and take measures for restoration, digitalization of the superannuated magnetic tapes, and distribution and dissemination among general public. In this regard, the Korea, considering the Project proposal, has sent the research team to Mongolia to make on-site evaluation on current situation and reached the decision to continue the joint activities.

As a result of the on-site evaluation and assessment of the current state, at the first phase of the joint activities, the 2 sides had reached the consensus to implement the project for restoration and digitalization of the superannuated magnetic tapes kept at the Institute of Language and Literature.

The implementation of the joint project is significant for the following:

A. To have gained expertise in the restoration and digitalization of the superannuated and damaged ICH-related data in Mongolia;

B. Technical and professional capacity be built among specialists of the Institute of Language and Literature;

C. Superannuated ICH data be recovered and disseminated;

D. Will have become important asset towards ICH awareness raising among general public;

E. The essential ICH database for reference of rare recording materials will have created and enhanced;
F. The ICH dissemination activities will have improved by utilizing the new information technology.

Not only through this Project, the safeguarding, restoration and dissemination of ICH by utilizing the new information technology will significantly contribute to the promotion of cultural diversity, and to the cooperation and information sharing at the national, regional and international levels for the purposes of ICH safeguarding, dissemination and transmission.
Application of ICH Data in Mongolian National Public Radio

Ms. Kherlentuul Lundaa | National Public Radio

Mongolian National Broadcaster

This is the official emblem of the MNB (Mongolian National Broadcaster) – Mongolian National Public Radio and Television. Mongolian National Public Radio is the one and only professional media organization which broadcasts its programs at the national level. It has been already 77 years since the Mongolian National Public Radio was first established on September 1, 1934 and started broadcasting at the national level. Since 1964 it started to broadcast programs about Mongolia for the foreigners in English, Russian, Chinese and Japanese languages for the duration of 30 minutes daily. These programs broadly included the themes of history, national culture, traditions, customs, politics and economy of Mongolia, and lifestyles of the Mongols.

Mongolian National Public Radio (MNPR) broadcasts its programs through 3 different channels through long, mid and short waves. The Channel P3 is a Sweden supported Digital Channel which was established in 2008. Since its establishment, the MNPR has continuously and reliably broadcast the prompt programs and news to the general public. Currently, the MNPR is constantly broadcasting about 50 hours of programs through its 3 Channels (Channel 1 – 17 hours; Channel 2 – 16 hours; and Channel 3 or P3 – 16 hours).

The waves include:

Channel 1 (nationwide): Long – 164 kHz, 209 kHz, 227 kHz; Mid – 882 kHz; Short – 106 MHz in Ulaanbaatar.

Channel 2: (nationwide) Short – 7260 kHz, 4830 kHz, 4865 kHz, 4895 kHz

Channel 3: Short – 100.9 MHz in Ulaanbaatar
The Television Antenna of the MNPR

This Television Antenna was built in 1967 and it is the highest one in Mongolia (197 m). The night time view of the Antenna has various colored lights which give a bit of scenery image to the city.

The Golden Fund of the MNPR

The Golden Fund of the MNPR was established in 1954 by the initiatives and efforts of the music composer Luvsansharav. The very first recorded material at the Golden Fund is the radio drama called “At the Mountain of Vorobyev” which was recorded in 1955.

The archival units of the Golden fund are:

A. Partisan of People’s Revolution
B. National and Labor Heroes
C. Famous individuals of art, culture and sport
D. Live voice stories of the activists, scholars and experts in the science sector
E. Folk Performing Arts performances by renowned bearers and individuals
F. Various programs with diverse themes prepared by the artists of the MNPR
G. Tales, articles, narrative stories of Mongolia and foreign countries
H. Recording of the Mongolia and USSR Joint flight to the Cosmos
I. Live voice stories of the famous foreign individuals
Materials are approved by the Program Council and the Head of Program Section to be kept at the Golden Fund of the MNPR.

Materials from the Golden Fund are given to editors, journalists and producers with the approval of the Head of Program Section. There are more than 70 constant customers of the Golden Fund.

The recordings at the Golden Fund are kept:

A. Recordings are put on the specially built shelves vertically.

B. Materials categorized concerning the contents and characteristics.
   For instance: Mongolian folk songs, tales, portraits, stories, memories and etc.

C. All units, subjects and boxes are numbered.

D. The storage number, unit, content, responsible individual, timeframe, speed of the tape \(19 \text{ cm/sec}, 38 \text{cm/sec}, 76 \text{cm/sec}\) are recorded on MS Excel Program.
The following are the listed storage units at the Golden Fund of the MNPR:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Content of the storage unit</th>
<th>Name of the storage unit</th>
<th>Number of pieces of the storage unit</th>
<th>Duration (minutes)</th>
<th>Duration (hours)</th>
<th>Roll, cassette (audio carrier)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cosmos</td>
<td>Cosmos</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>5273</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>Roll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Interview</td>
<td>Interview</td>
<td>567</td>
<td>12422</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>Roll, cassette</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Tsedenbal, Sambuu</td>
<td>Ts.S</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>2053</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Roll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Works of Literary art</td>
<td>HZ</td>
<td>543</td>
<td>16290</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>Roll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Short and Long songs (1955-75)</td>
<td>Song and Music (DH)</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>3120</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>Roll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Rare songs and music(1960-70)</td>
<td>Song and Music (DH)</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>22325</td>
<td>455</td>
<td>Roll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Stories and narratives</td>
<td>Literature</td>
<td>1363</td>
<td>51499</td>
<td>858</td>
<td>Roll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Translation of meetings</td>
<td>HTr</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>10270</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>Roll, cassette</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Translation</td>
<td>Tr</td>
<td>364</td>
<td>22884</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>Roll, cassette</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Best practices</td>
<td>Practices</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>6079</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>Roll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Events of 18 Provinces</td>
<td>Events</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>5873</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>Roll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Programs with specific themes</td>
<td>Themed</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>60706</td>
<td>1012</td>
<td>Roll, cassette</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Foreign programs</td>
<td>GN</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>2031</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Roll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>History of MNPR, elders</td>
<td>MR</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>4310</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>Roll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Mongolian and foreign tales</td>
<td>Tales</td>
<td>696</td>
<td>10270</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Roll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Mongolian and foreign drama</td>
<td>Drama</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>21330</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>Roll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>435</strong></td>
<td><strong>256735</strong></td>
<td><strong>4279</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Highlighted in blue are the storage units concerned in the framework of the Project.
Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage by Utilising Information Technology

The above list of the Storage units is shown in the graph below:

![Graph showing storage units]

The speed of the tapes being kept at the Golden Fund are shown below:

![Graph showing tape speeds]

The registration of the storage unit of the MNPR

The storage units of the MNPR are fully catalogued and typed in MS Excel program. The typed materials are printed and put in specific binders. There is no automatic search system, therefore it is a time consuming task to search for something from numbered and categorized binders.
The below is a storage unit registration list:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name of the program</th>
<th>Week</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>“Saran Khuhuu Radio Theatre”</td>
<td>60 min</td>
<td>240 min</td>
<td>3120 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>From the Golden Fund</td>
<td>60 min</td>
<td>240 min</td>
<td>3120 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Old gramophone record</td>
<td>20 min</td>
<td>80 min</td>
<td>1040 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Resource programs</td>
<td>20 min</td>
<td>80 min</td>
<td>1040 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>160 min</td>
<td>640 min</td>
<td>8320 min</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Recording rooms at the MNPR

There are 4 recording rooms in MNPR with 2 engineers and 2 technicians, which was facilitated with Hungarian technical equipments in 1988. Consequently in 2010,
the rooms were totally converted to digital systems. Therefore, it is required to
digitalize all the documents and materials being kept at the Golden Fund.

List of the technical equipments in the Recording rooms:

A. STM-600-mono
B. STM-610-stereo
C. Audio Recorder /with 8 mono inputs, 4 stereo inputs/
D. Computer /with sound card/
E. Speakers /with tripods/
F. Sound format: wave 48.000 kHz 24 bit
G. Software program - Cubase
Recording studio of the MNPR

MNPR has 7 recording studios. There is concert studio considered the biggest in the country. Professional producer operates the concert studio. Currently, there are over 30 producers and broadcasters employed at the MNPR.

Below list shows the obstacles and problems, measures to undertake in the framework to digitalize the materials at the Golden Fund of MNPR.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Obstacle and problems in the digitalization</th>
<th>Measures to take</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>There are professional engineers and technicians working at the MNPR but lacking the expertise in the digitalization procedures</td>
<td>To exchange expertise and enroll at the training programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Recording tapes are well overdue of their duration of storage</td>
<td>To constantly vacuum the tapes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Boxes got older and ripped, the magnetic tapes have dried</td>
<td>To reconnect the tapes and monitor the humidity in the archive room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The speed of some tapes are uncertain and takes too much time</td>
<td>Responsible officers should check the tapes and identify their speed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The working condition is not good for health of the workers</td>
<td>To provide workers with milk, special costume, mask and gloves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>The work productivity is decreased due to above issues</td>
<td>To improve the working conditions, evaluate the work productivity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
According to the above graph, the 45.9 % of the Golden Fund of MNPR will be digitalized as a result of the joint Project:

- Further will gain the proper expertise
- Good and easy working condition will be created
- New search engine will be created for time saving
- Engineers and technicians will have their capacity built
- Work productivity will be increased
Current Status of Analogue Data and Future Plan for Information in the Institute of Language and Literature

Mr. Ganbaatat Javzandulam | Institute of Language and Literature

The Institute of Language and Literature of today, the first organization established at the Academy of Sciences, was established in 1921 under the title of the ‘Institute of Sutra and Script’ which initiated the activities of research and study, and dissemination of Mongolian language and script, written and oral literature, collecting the valuable and rare sutras and books, and safeguarding and preserving the cultural heritage.

Since 1950s, the Institute of Language and Literature began strengthening its research and studies on local dialects of Mongolian language, consequently establishing the relevant fund/database. 1955, it was provided with required technical equipments and supplies for audio recordings and began researching the folk performing arts systematically.

From then on, the field surveys on folk oral literature, local dialects of Mongolian language at the different localities were carried out with detailed planning and management by designating the specialized and contextualized research teams. As a result, the rich repertoire of the main forms of Mongolian oral literature including epics, legends, tales, odes, benedictions and proverbs were collected for the first time.

The database of the oral literature of many ethnic groups, local dialects, history, ethnography and scripts has been created with meticulous work by collecting the authentic supplements and materials of various dialects of Mongolian language, branches of oral dialectics, materials on historic and ethnographic studies, scripts on stone monuments and statues, and the ancient and rare sutras and books.

At the end of 1950s, the Institute of Language and Literature at the Academy of Sciences has initiated sending the survey teams, 1-3 times a year, for researching and gathering data on oral literature and local dialectics. The initiation of above activities has set the groundwork for official establishment of a new archive with written documents and magnetic audio tapes, utilization for research purposes and the maintenance. Along with sending the survey teams, individuals/bearers were invited to the Institute from the
local areas and their repertoire were recorded on magnetic tapes. As a result, a rich repertoire of the epics, folk tales, folk songs, benedictions, odes, riddles, proverbs and other main elements of Mongolian oral heritage in their local dialectics and characteristics were succeeded to be recorded and collected at once as never before.

In 1961, the phonetics laboratory and the archive of the written materials and magnetic tapes were officially established at the Institute of Language and Literature. The language and dialects that have already lost their distinctiveness or absorbed into the central one, now already the extinct forms of oral literary expressions and heritage are remained and preserved on magnetic tapes. This fact is raising the historic and academic values more for those original forms which were preserved on the magnetic tapes.

Audio recording equipments and magnetic tapes Produced in Germany and Hungary during 1950-1989 were widely used for establishing the database including every form of the oral literature, traditions and customs of ethnic groups existed in the territory of Mongolia.

<p>| Tales and legends | From epic tales to tales of mendicant and short humorous tales, there over 500 numbers of tales were registered covering 200 hours of recording. |
| Tales with melodies | Tales with melodies of the history of “Sun”, “Tan”, “Yon”, “Yuan”, “Chin” dynasties, and the tales with morin khuur including “Khilengiin gal”, “Geseriin tuuj” and “Khunii sainilg hanilan bais medne” which cover 100 hours of recording. |
| Long, short songs, Khuumei | Mongolian folk long and short songs, Buddhist religious songs and as well as khuumei cover 150 hours of recording. |
| Shamanic oral | Recorded materials of shamanic oral literature including 15 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>literature</th>
<th>different forms of shamanic recitations cover 8 hours.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buddhist prayers</td>
<td>Buddhist prayers including “Maaniin unshlaga”, “Dulduitiin unshlaga”, “Ayulig uildegch”, “Amgalan buteegch”, “Tengriin tahi” and “Bayankhan uuliiin san” cover about 2 hours of recording.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odes and benedictions, horse and wrestler’s title recitations</td>
<td>More than 70 Ger warming benedictions, about 20 horse and wrestler’s title recitation cover about 60 hours of recording.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Works of oral literature for the weddings and traditional customs** including propitious omens, words used in asking for a bride, words of games and toys, proverbs, and etc., cover about 40 hours of recordings.

**Some local dialects of Mongolian language, branches of oral dialectics and materials of phonetics** cover about 10 hours of recordings.

**Recordings of the meetings of Mongolian experts and scholars** cover about 20 hours of recordings.

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**Categories of the recordings of magnetic tapes**

Due to the fact that the most of the magnetic tapes being kept at the Institute of Language and Literature are more than 60 years old, the storage period of some of the tapes has already been expired. Also, the un-proper storage conditions have caused some tapes to get dried, clung to one another or fractured. Due to above reasons, the inevitable need has risen for restoration and digitalization of these magnetic tapes as well as improvement of the storage conditions and environment.
Accordingly, since 2008, some efforts have been made towards restoration and digitalization of these superannuated magnetic tapes within the internal capability and capacity of the Institute. Although, due to the lack of capable human resources, finance and proper tools and technical equipments, these efforts to restore and digitalize faced several obstacles and have shown un-successive results.

Therefore, there is a need to undertake the following activities without delay:

1. to digitalize the recordings on the magnetic tapes, and to utilize proper software and program for this purpose;

2. to master on the selected software ad programs;

3. to restore and improve the quality and maintenance of the digitalized recordings;

4. to disseminate to the public.

Besides magnetic tapes, there are many gramophone records and regular cassette tapes being kept at the Institute of Language and Literature. There is also a number of VHS video tapes being kept as well. The number of Magnetic tapes counted at 1137 pieces at the last count on March 16, 2011. There is an inevitable need to digitalize the non-digitalized magnetic tapes without delay, to improve the preservation and maintenance of
the database/fund materials collected by elder/former researchers and to transmit to younger generations, disseminate to the general public and to utilize for the academic research and study purposes.

If the magnetic tapes have comprehensively restored and digitalized, the possibility will be created among professional researchers, general public to have free access to the materials.
National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage
Digitalisation of traditional music

Ms. Minsun Song | National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage

Project on Restoring Reel Tapes

Experience of the National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage in Korea

Ms. Minsun Song
(National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage)

1. Background

1. The National Research Institute has been operating an audio-visual department since 1985.
2. Outline of digitisation
   - Objects of digitisation: 1,040 Reel Tapes
   - Duration: 1994-1995
   - Methods:
     - Digitisation of data: Transformed media (Reel Tape → CD)
     - CDs were the most up-to-date digital media at that time (Present: MP3, WMA)
     - Coding data for categorisation for managing and applying the data
3. Outcome:
   - Completed digitisation of audio data onto CD: 557 CDs (1,395 songs)
   - Created a Korean classification system for traditional folk music
II. 1 Data Copying: Stages

1st Stage • Monitoring reel tapes and cutting them based on musical pieces

2nd Stage • Categorising the cut musical pieces and editing them

3rd Stage • Transforming reel tapes into CDs

4th Stage • Making lists of completed CDs

II. 2 Data Copying: Information on Media

<Reel Tape>
- Using various types: Ampex Corporation 455 (US), 3M Scotch 250, BASF (Germany) etc.
- Using 2-track or 4-track reel tapes (using backside as well)
- Small (600 ft., 15 min.), medium (1200 ft., 30 min.), large (2400 ft., 60 min.)

<Reel Tape Deck>
II. 3 Data Copying: Reel Tape to CD

- Editing sound source contained in CDs
- Confirming the edited version of reel tape (less than 74 min.)

- Using reel tape deck to play the sound source
- Saving the sound source on computer

- Cleaning saved sound source
- Mastering CDs according to the edited version

- Indicating contents contained in CD and making CD cover
- Making lists of the CDs (contents, time, etc.)

III. Data Digitisation

1. Basic unit of DB: one small piece of music contained in each CD track

2. Setting up the fields
   - Category Code, Title of Recording, Recording Engineer, Date of Recording, Date of Copying, Place of Recording, Title of CD (track number for short music pieces), CD Number (sorting CD titles), Time Required (min), Condition (fine/poor of music source)
IV.1 Data Categorising Method: Direction of Classification

1. Object data of categorisation: Korean traditional music
2. Purpose to categorise data: for possession of National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage
3. Utilisation of data categorisation
   - UNITED utilisation of categorising system
   - Open the section ‘title of a small piece of music’ for other organisation’s utilisation
4. Unit of data classification: every music contains 8 units
   - 000-000-00 (ex. 123-456-78)

IV.2 Data Categorising Method: Unit of Classification

- Large-scale classification: classify music by use and function into 10 sections
- Medium-scale classification: classify 10 sections of large-scale classification into 00-99
- Small-scale classification: classify 100 sections of medium classification into 000-000 (big name of music and location(province) are the object of classification)
- Subdivided classification: classify small-scale classification into 000-000-999-999 (area(city), school, musical instrument are the object of classification)
- Titles of short music pieces: add 10 units to sub-divided classification (000-000-00-999-999-99)
IV.3 Data Categorising Method: Other Classifications

1. Generalities (00): every item has general class (00)
   - containing items not included as classified items or are difficult to classify or have more than two titles of short music piece

2. Other Items
   - not included in medium- or small-scale classification but are important or popular music
   - different types of classification

3. One music has more than two classification codes (ex. sonqechon)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>121-000-01</td>
<td>Courtesy music—courtesy</td>
<td>121-000-05</td>
<td>Parade music—outdoor</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>music</td>
<td></td>
<td>music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sonqechon</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sonqechon (refer to 121-000-01)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123-100-11</td>
<td>Courtesy music—accompanyment</td>
<td>123-000-05</td>
<td>Parade music—morning</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>music</td>
<td></td>
<td>music</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Sonqechon (refer to 121-000-05)</td>
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</table>
### IV.4 Data Categorising Method: Structure of Items

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Large scale</th>
<th>Medium scale</th>
<th>Small scale</th>
<th>Sub-divided scale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. folk music</td>
<td>3. generality</td>
<td>6. generality</td>
<td>1. chumnggo</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. charanggo</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. konggo</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4. jiuyang</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5. other generality</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7. generality</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8. generality</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. choir music</td>
<td>2. generality</td>
<td>5. generality</td>
<td>1. diyeanggh / kongo</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. choer instrumental accompaniment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. stage</td>
<td>1. generality</td>
<td>4. diyeanggh / mung</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. choer instrumental accompaniment</td>
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</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. choir music</td>
<td>1. generality</td>
<td>3. diyeanggh / mung</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>2. choer instrumental accompaniment</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Table of large-, medium-, small-, and subdivided scale classifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification code</th>
<th>Item</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>000-000-00</td>
<td>Generalities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100-000-00</td>
<td>Royal music—Ancestral shrine music/courtesy music/parade music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200-000-00</td>
<td>Pungnyubang music—vocal music/instrumental music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300-000-00</td>
<td>Folk music—vocal music (Pansori/Bongsori/Bongsori/Bongsori/peopler music)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400-000-00</td>
<td>Folk music—vocal music (Folk songs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500-000-00</td>
<td>Folk music—instrumental music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600-000-00</td>
<td>Folk music—instrumental music II (Nongak)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700-000-00</td>
<td>Folk music—Buddhist music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800-000-00</td>
<td>Folk music—Shaman music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>900-000-00</td>
<td>Plays, etc.</td>
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</table>

### Medium scale

<table>
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<th>Item</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>000-000-00</td>
<td>Generalities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100-000-00</td>
<td>Royal music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200-000-00</td>
<td>Ancestral shrine music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300-000-00</td>
<td>Courtesy music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400-000-00</td>
<td>Pansori</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500-000-00</td>
<td>Pungnyubang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600-000-00</td>
<td>Vocal music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700-000-00</td>
<td>Instrumental music</td>
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</table>

### Small scale

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification code</th>
<th>Item</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>000-000-00</td>
<td>Generalities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100-000-00</td>
<td>Royal music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200-000-00</td>
<td>Ancestral shrine music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300-000-00</td>
<td>Courtesy music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400-000-00</td>
<td>Pansori</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500-000-00</td>
<td>Pungnyubang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600-000-00</td>
<td>Vocal music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700-000-00</td>
<td>Instrumental music</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Subdivided scale

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>110-000-00</td>
<td>Royal music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120-000-00</td>
<td>Ancestral shrine music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130-000-00</td>
<td>Courtesy music</td>
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<td>140-000-00</td>
<td>Pansori</td>
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<td>150-000-00</td>
<td>Pungnyubang</td>
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<tr>
<td>160-000-00</td>
<td>Vocal music</td>
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<tr>
<td>170-000-00</td>
<td>Instrumental music</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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*Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage by Utilising Information Technology*
### Korean classification of traditional music (p.655, 1997)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification number</th>
<th>Title of recording</th>
<th>Date of recording</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Jeongmyo ancestral music</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>1211</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>The 3rd performance</td>
<td>4-049</td>
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### List of collections in National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Title of recording</th>
<th>Date of recording</th>
<th>Place of recording</th>
<th>CD number</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>111-000-00</td>
<td>Jongmyo ancestral music</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1211</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10-07-95</td>
<td>The 3rd performance</td>
<td>4-049</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>121-100-01</td>
<td>Nomnom part 2</td>
<td>09-09-71</td>
<td>Korean Broadcasting System</td>
<td>1154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1200</td>
<td>Jong In Hak (Gosumungo), Park young hoon (Jimpe)</td>
<td>15-10-91</td>
<td>Jong In hak Gosumungo solo</td>
<td>1-018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1478</td>
<td>Song Beom Huyakshatu Snow</td>
<td>07-12-73</td>
<td>Chinggyongsung</td>
<td>1208</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400</td>
<td>Song Beom Huyakshatu Snow, Nam Uryong (Jungge)</td>
<td>12-19-94</td>
<td>Gyeonggipo Yangpo 1-1</td>
<td>4-003</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Y. Data Usage: Publication of Rare Traditional Korean Music Album

1. Purpose: Enhance dignified data usage
   - Select rare materials estimated as solitary items in Korea
   - Select valuable materials which can contribute to research on traditional music

2. Outline
   - Duration: 1997 to 2008 (12 years)
   - Outcome: 127 albums in 43 category types (including 'Bonghaeryong Dunso Solo')

3. Evaluation of data
   - Kim Youngun (Book Review on Korean History of Music Bulletin): Classification of traditional music and the monumental work of database system
   - Large number published academic theses related to traditional music including master's and doctoral theses
Preservation Method and Properties of Audio-Visual Records -Magnetic Media-

Ms. Ji-Young Lee | National Archives of Korea

Contents

- Audiovisual Records ?
- Magnetic Tape
  - structure and properties
  - handling
  - preservation environment
- Digitisation
Audiovisual Records?

- **Definition** (Act of national archives of Korea)
  - records in audio and visual forms produced by public agencies to perform their business (photographs, films, audio/video tapes, audio/video discs, etc.)

Magnetic Media

- Beta-cam
- U-matic
- VHS
- Cassette
Classification by Audio-Visual Types

- Photo / Film: slide film, negative film, developed photo
- Movie film: original negative, master, dupe, print, sound
- Audio: cassette tape, reel, CD, LD, DAT etc.
- Video: video tape (Betacam, VHS, U-matic etc.), video CD, DVD

Magnetic Media

- Type
  - Audio: reel tape, cartridge, cassette tape, etc.
  - Video: BetaMax, Betacam, U-matic, VHS, etc.

- Structure and Material
  - Component: binder, magnetic particle, base
  - Structure: top coat, substrate (base), back coat
Structure of Magnetic media

[Diagram of Magnetic media structure]

Cross-section of tape, TEM

Cause of Deterioration

- **Mechanical Deterioration**
  - High temperatures, high humidity, and the presence of dust and corrosive elements in the air all affect the physical components that make up magnetic tape and can result in loss of recorded data through decreased magnetic capabilities and deterioration of the binder of backing of the tape.
  - Disruption of a longitudinal audio recording tape will appear as a temporary muffling, change in pitch, or loss of the audio track. Distortion of the tape backing can impart a slight curve to the normally linear tape.

- **Chemical Deterioration**
  - Oxidation: Avoid contamination of the tape by dirt, dust, moisture, food, cigarette smoke, and airborne pollutants.
  - Binder hydrolysis: The polyester chemical bonds in tape binder polymers are subject to hydrolysis, producing alcohol and acid end groups.

- **Biological Deterioration**
  - Mold: Fungal growth is also possible at high humidity and temperatures. This is yet another cause of binder breakdown in non-humidity. Hairy growths at the edges of the tape are a sign of mold.
**Bad Tape Wind**

This figure shows schematic examples of coiled strands, back slip, and a flange back. The illustrations show a cross-section slice of the tape back through the hub.

Variations in temperature and humidity can cause tape problems. Tape packs are wound under a considerable amount of tension. This is necessary to maintain the shape of the tape pack. A reel of tape can be permanently damaged if the tape pack tension is too high or too low. If the tension is too high, the tape pack will stretch. If the tension gets the low, tape layers can slip past each other, resulting in back slip, clinching, or doubled strands on a splice.

**Dust and Debris**

Cleaning is important because minute debris can cause loss of reproduced signal by disturbing the intimate contact necessary between the tape surface and the reproducing head.

A separation less than 1/10th of the diameter of a smoke particle will cause a 12 dB loss, reducing the signal to 1/4 of the proper amplitude.

(Source: www.cdh.org/pubs/reports/pub54/care_and_handling.html)
Magnetic Media Preservation

General Handling and Care

1. Handle tape as carefully as possible.
2. Pick up tape by its protective cases - don’t touch the tape.
3. Wear lint-free gloves, ensure that hands are clean and dry.
4. Support open-reel tapes by the hub during handling and transportation.
5. Lapping should be in ink (rather than pencil), as graphite dust from pencil could interfere with reading of tape.
6. Cassette and tapes should be wound to the end or one side after use.
7. Special caution should be taken when moving tape, not to bump or drop it.

Audio Tape Preservation Method

- Video Tape
- Protective Case
- Arrangement in Shelves
Magnetic Media Preservation

**Preservation Environment**

- Check storage area to ensure the absence of magnets or magnetic fields.
- Walls, floors, wiring, and storage and equipment within the area must also be checked.
- Ideally, store in closed metal cabinets to protect against heat and dust. If adequate environmental control cannot be made, opened metal shelves and racks are acceptable.
- Allow cases and disc to be stored vertically and most importantly, electronically grounded.
- Magnetic media deteriorates fast when exposed to ultraviolet rays, so don’t expose to UV rays.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Media</th>
<th>Optimum Temp. (°C)</th>
<th>Optimum RH (°RH)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Magnetic media</td>
<td>15-17</td>
<td>35-45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Video Tape Preservation Method**

- Video Tape
- Protective Case
- Arrangement in Shelves
Digitisation Process of Audio-Visual Records

Reel tape Digitisation (HW/SW)

HW: Reel Tape Recorder
SW: Adobe Audition 3.0
Explanation of the Korean Traditional Song Collection Project and Archiving of Traditional Songs

Mr. Sangil-Choi | Munhwa Broadcasting Corporation

1. Functions of Folk Music Archives

A. Collecting Data

✓ Collecting Existing Data: Accepting or borrowing original data, if possible, is the best. If not, secure good quality of copies

✓ Collecting in Field: Select methods of recording (videos/voice/photos) according to the context of folk music succession. Digital method is convenient these days

B. Preserving Data

✓ In case of original data, in order to avoid physical damage or flare, heat and water resistant place, timber cabinet, or binder, etc. are needed

✓ A magnetic tape is especially sensitive to temperature and humidity, cassette tape needs to be replayed periodically

C. Organising Data

✓ Organise data according to the theory of organising folk music (ex. folk song classification, title classification, etc.)

✓ Use computer. Use MS Excel for organising of list, and use MS Word for text

✓ Knowing the exact title and number of music is very important in this stage of organisation

D. Digitising Analogue Data

✓ Transform music source contained in magnetic tapes (reel and cassette tape) into WAV files

✓ Keep the WAV files and use MP3 files by transferring them to compressed MP3 files according to their usage

✓ Transfer photos and film to TIFF or JPG formats using a scanner

✓ Transfer videos contained in magnetic tapes into MPEG and AVI files

✓ Enter document text as TXT or any word processor file formats using a word processor

✓ All digitised data should be titled according to the music number assigned in the organisation stage
E. Establishing a Database System

- Make one unified database with digitised voice, text, photos, and visual files
- Choose the software that can be accessed and available to enter, modify, and search data over the Internet
- Selection of software can be modified according to the amount of data

F. External Service

- Copying or printing services for data can be provided using certain storage media, such as audio CDs or DVDs.
- A certain amount of data can be provided through the Internet. Member registration or collecting expenses can be optional according to policy.
- Downloading data through the Internet can also be optional according to policy.
- Providing all possible data is not ideal since it shifts responsibility on users for selecting data. It is better to provide selected data according to the users, and smaller amounts of selected data should be provided to general public.

G. Publishing Albums

- Publish selected folk songs into audio CDs and sell or distribute them. CDs are still convenient distribution media
- Detailed explanation book including information on folk songs and explanation should be provided
- Albums can be published and distributed through overseas specialised traditional music label

H. Developing Data

- Various materials can be developed according to usage, such as education, PR, etc.
- If there is no video, using animation is one way, but it is expensive
- If there is no photo, or the quality is not good, use realistic drawings (a miniature)

I. International Exchange

- Comparative research with a similar region’s folk music is very instructive
- Exchange data with overseas folk music archives is possible
Collecting data in overseas field is also possible

2. Establishing Methods of Folk Music Database

The more data there is, the more need there is to establish a database system. Database systems make it possible to unify various data and research conveniently. The most important point in establishing database system is below.

A. Formatting data for establishing a database system

✓ Original sound: WAV. audio CD format (44.1KHz/16bit/Stereo)
✓ Compressed sound: MP3 or WMA. quality: WMA 64kbps above, MP3 128kbps above
✓ Image: JPG etc. Size: original maximum resolution, convenience copies 480*320 pixels
✓ Text: TXT or HTM
✓ Video: MPG or AVI

B. Process of establishing a database system and matters that require attention

✓ Establishing Server
  • Install a web server internally or externally to the organisation's server and establish a LAN
  • Install DB software for the server that is needed to manage software, such as SGL, PHP

✓ Selecting DB Software
  • Select suitable software according to the characteristic and amount of data
  • Folk music includes various types of music and is difficult to classify. A DB, such as Foxpro or MS Access, that has to be perfectly structured is not suitable
  • Software that has flexible structure and does not require additional programing
  • Software should be accessed by the Internet and be available to input and modify
  • Software should support relevant language and be available to search with natural language
For users, there should be no special operating system or software required

✓ **Install DB Software**

- Access to server using terminals and install the selected DB software
- More than one DB can be established for DB planning management
- More than one DB can be established with divided groups of users such as advanced researchers, general researchers, and the public. The amount of data provided is modified according to the users

✓ **Input and Modify Data**

- Input data according to the method assigned by the DB software
- Continuously search, read, and modify the exposed error

✓ **Provide Foreign Language Service**

- English website needs to be established for foreign researchers

✓ **Managing Users**

- According to the type of DB, an exclusive reading for authorised users is possible
- For the public DB, a non-exclusive service is better

3. A Case of Korean Establishment of Folk Song DB

Review the DB of Munhwa Broadcasting Corporation (MBC) as the representative case of Korean folk music database.

A. A. List of Korean Folk Music Data

✓ **National Research Institute Published Sourcebook**

- The Academy of Korean Studies『History of Korean Oral Literature』
- The Academy of Korean Studies『Korean Folk Music』
- Namwon National Gugak Center『Life and Songs of People in Namwon』
- National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage『Folksong of Gyeongsang Provinces』

*National Gugak Center: Collecting folksong data for the most recent three years
 Universities/Scholars/Individual Researchers Published/Possessing Data (detailed data is omitted)

- University published folksong sourcebook
- Scholar of Korean literature published folksong sourcebook (in book form)
- Musicologist published/possessing data
- Folklorist published data
- Individual researcher/teacher

 Publisher/Record Company Published Sourcebook

- Synnara Record «Arirang», etc.

 Local Government

- Gangwon-do «Folk Music of Gangwon»
- Jeju City «Look for Traditional Sound», «Folksong Hanmadang in Jeju»
- North Jeju, Jeju Island «Beautiful Traditional Sound», (Jeju Culture & Art Research Centre)
- Gyeongbuk Dalseong-gun «Dangseong Folksong» (Cassette tape)

(Reference) Folksong Sourcebook in North Korea

- «Collections of Joseon Folksong» (1954-1956): Total 8 books
- «Collections of Joseon Folksong(Research materials)», (1958-1966): Total 3 books

B. Munhwa Broadcasting Corporation Data (MBC)

MBC possess good quality of folk music that has been collected for an extended period. Regarding publications of folk music data, MBC is a good example.
✓ **Collections of Korean Folk Music**

- Collecting periods: 1989-1989
- Collector: MBC Radio PD, Scholar of Korean, Musicologist, etc. accompanied
- Recording media: Use reel tape documented in Jeju, other DAT (Digital Audio Tape)
- Number of collections: 14,300 units
- Form of publication: Album (CD) and Booklet (lyrics/explanations/music included)
- Contents included: the place of collecting 2,140 folk music, date, name of singer, gender, age, lyrics, and explanations
- Number of publication: 103 CDs + 9 booklets, 12 CDs for sale
- Web service: ‘Searching our voices’: 12 CDs are unloaded at http://www.urisori.co.kr.

✓ **Collections of North Korean Folk Music**

- Collected recording data in North Korea during 1970-80. Total 3000 units.
- Original reel tape (North Korea possessing), Copy of DAT (North Korea and MBC are possessing).
- Selecting data and publish into 10 CDs (2003 Seoul Recording). Folk Music 305 songs, Popular folk music (Seodosori) 47 songs

(Reference) **MBC Classification of Folk Music**

- Working Songs (Nodongyo)
- Agriculture Nodongyo: rice farming / dry-field farming / stockbreeding
- Fishing Nodongyo: fishery / gathering / fishing work
- Construction Nodongyo: civil engineering / architecture
- Lumbering Nodongyo: logging / gathering
- Handicraft Nodongyo: ironworker / making pottery / manufacturing of gat and mang-geon / weaving
- Housechores Nodongyo: milling / grinding / childrearing
- Ritual Songs (Euiryeyo)
- Funeral Song: all-night ritual / play / delivering a bier / making grave
- Ceremony Euiryeo: pungmung gosa / other ceremony rituals
- Other Euiryeo: fishing ritual
- Enternaining Songs (Youheungga)
  - Ceremony play songs: madangnori / juldari / huajeonnori
  - Soripan songs: party songs / singing contest
  - Killing-time songs: subject matter / narrative folksong
  - Children’s song: collective play / play in the water / teasing / wordplay / bean counting / playing tag / praying / mimicking
- Lament Songs (Hantanga)
  - Lament songs: shinsetaryeng / lumberjack shinsetaryeng
  - hard married life lament songs: hard married life songs

(Reference) MBC Folk Song Website

MBC established three folk song websites. All used Dokuwiki software

- http://www.urisori.co.kr
  - Folk song site for the public. Anyone can hear 250 selected folk songs. There is also a guidebook about publications.
- http://folklab.kr/dokuwiki
  - CD site. There are already published 103 CDs, 2,350 folksongs. Opened for some researchers. Now planning to open to the public
- http://folklab.kr/dokuwiki-original
  - Original data site. Containing North Korean folk music and 17,000 original folk music pieces. Contents are now being corrected and will be opened soon